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Agenda item 56 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Sudan:* draft resolution

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007 and 63/228 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²

Recalling further the Almaty Declaration³ and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² See resolution 60/1.

³ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.*



New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,⁴

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

Recalling its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the Eighth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2009,⁵

Recalling the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁶ an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development, as many landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;⁷

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Further reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,⁴ as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;⁸

⁴ Ibid., annex I.

⁵ A/C.2/64/4, annex.

⁶ A/57/304, annex.

⁷ A/64/268.

⁸ See resolution 63/2.

5. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions to accelerate the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review;
6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade, which prevents them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development, and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;
7. *Calls upon* donors and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;
8. *Expresses concern* that the vulnerabilities of the landlocked developing countries exacerbate the negative effects of the current multiple global crises on them, including the economic and financial, food security and climate change crises, and calls on the international community to provide additional and predictable development assistance to assist landlocked developing countries in protecting the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;
9. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action and notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs;
10. *Calls upon* the development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade Initiative so as to support trade facilitation measures and trade-related technical assistance, as well as the diversification of export products through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private sector involvement in landlocked developing countries;
11. *Encourages* the international community to enhance efforts to facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology;
12. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

13. *Encourages* landlocked and transit developing countries to strengthen cooperation, with the necessary support of the international community in harmonizing trade and transit transport facilitation procedures;

14. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

15. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

16. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, and urges donors, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and other relevant international and regional organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries in achieving the objectives of the international think tank;

17. *Encourages* donors and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;³

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".



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Agenda item 51 (b)

Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Sudan: * draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007 and 63/205 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and its

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁵ held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development⁶ and underscoring the need for expeditious implementation and follow-up of the Outcome,

Expressing grave concern over the severe adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, which further highlighted long-standing systemic fragilities, imbalances and inequalities in the international financial system and architecture and current economic order,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Stressing that the current global financial and economic crisis as well as the failures and gaps in international financial governance further underscores the urgent need for the United Nations to assume a central and proactive role in international economic issues,

Stressing also the need to strengthen the coordination role of the United Nations in international economic issues,

Emphasizing that the international financial system should sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication efforts in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization and deployment of all sources of financing for development, including multilateral funding, mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance, external debt relief and a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system,

Stressing that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, reiterating in this regard the importance of promoting policy coherence and coordination in global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Stressing also that this crisis has demonstrated the need for good governance, particularly in the financial markets in developed countries, and reaffirming the need for transparency, as a means of combating corruption at all levels,

⁵ See resolution 63/239, annex.

⁶ See resolution 63/303, annex.

Recognizing the imperative of addressing the democratic deficit in the international financial institutions, particularly the Bretton Woods institutions,

Reaffirming the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting bodies and processes, and stressing to that end the importance of making tangible progress in and accelerating the reform of the international financial architecture, including in respect of the issue of the voting power and voice of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷
2. *Stresses* the urgent need for the United Nations to assume a central and proactive role in international economic issues and in this regard resolves to further strengthen the role of the United Nations in economic and financial affairs, including with relation to the reform and well-functioning of the international financial and economic system and architecture;
3. *Welcomes* the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development;⁸
4. *Expresses serious concern* at the impact that the current global economic and financial crisis is having on developing countries, and stresses the need for actions that are commensurate with the scale, depth and urgency of the crisis to be taken, adequately financed, promptly implemented and appropriately coordinated internationally;
5. *Affirms* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the capacity of developing countries to achieve national development goals and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative and coordinated efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;
6. *Underscores* that this crisis has further highlighted the urgent need for a substantive and comprehensive reform of the international economic and financial system and architecture, including policies, mandates, scope and governance, to better enable it to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, stresses that international financial institutions, in particular, must have a clear development orientation, and calls on all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue on a new international economic and financial system and architecture;

⁷ A/64/178.

7. *Notes* that the current turmoil in financial markets is also linked to non-transparent financial products, expresses concern at the severe negative consequences of marketing such products for the development efforts of developing countries and stresses the need for greater transparency and better regulation of international markets for such financial products;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for additional, stable and predictable financing to assist developing countries in implementing counter-cyclical policies in response to the current economic and financial crisis and in undertaking their investment plans and strategies to achieve national and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Urges* international financial institutions, regulatory bodies and other financial institutions to mitigate the global economic impacts of the current financial crisis, provide sufficient financial resources, without conditionalities, to developing countries, develop a global stimulus plan for growth, recovery and the safeguarding of hard-won economic and development gains, ensure policy space for developing countries, and reform of the international financial and economic system and architecture, and urgently address indebtedness of developing countries, including through a moratorium on debt payments, with a view to preventing a new debt crisis;

10. *Notes with grave concern* that the International Monetary Fund is still prescribing pro-cyclical policies in developing countries which can unnecessarily exacerbate economic downturns, underscores that such policies are in violation of the international consensus to undertake a concerted effort to stimulate global demand, emphasizes that conditionalities still require Members States to pursue pro-cyclical policies or adopt monetary and regulatory policies that exacerbate the impacts of the current crisis, thus placing developing countries at a disadvantage relative to developed countries, and are a disincentive for developing countries to seek support funding, and in this regard, calls on the Bretton Woods institutions to refrain from imposing pro-cyclical policies and conditionalities;

11. *Recognizes* the need for a global and collective response to the current financial and economic crisis to be mounted in a coordinated and comprehensive manner and, in this regard, acknowledges the role of the United Nations system in addressing the crisis;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for global and concerted efforts to restore global economic growth, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard also emphasizes the need for an employment-led recovery from the crisis, inter alia, through the implementation of the Global Jobs Pact;

13. *Underscores* that developing countries facing a shortage of foreign exchange because of the fallout from the crisis should not be denied the right to use temporary capital account measures and debt standstills in order to mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis on the economy, jobs, incomes and poverty;

14. *Stresses* that developing countries must have the necessary policy space for pursuing tailored and targeted responses to the crisis in accordance with their development needs and priorities, and calls for a reformed lending and financing paradigm, including the establishment of new credit facilities, as necessary, and the prompt end to conditionalities that curtail the individualized options available to developing countries and needlessly exacerbate the financial, economic and developmental challenges faced by these countries, and within this context, while noting

steps taken by the International Monetary Fund in this regard, recognizes that new and ongoing programmes still contain conditionalities and that the reformed lending and financing paradigm of the international financial institutions, with full and fair representation of developing countries, must move forward with flexible, concessional and conditionality-free, fast-disbursing and front-loaded instruments designed to substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps;

15. *Calls on* developed countries whose policies have an impact on developing countries to formulate policies consistent with the national objectives of developing countries regarding sustained growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

16. *Stresses* the urgent need for ambitious and expeditious reform of the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly their governance structures, based on full and fair representation of developing countries, in order to address the democratic deficit in those institutions and improve their legitimacy, and that these reforms must reflect current realities and ensure full voice and participation of developing countries in the decision-making and norm-setting of the Bretton Woods institutions, and in this regard, notes that the decision taken at the October 2009 meeting of the International Monetary Fund on quota shares was insufficient and urges the need for a substantial shift in voting power from developed to developing countries at the earliest;

17. *Underlines* that the current crisis has further highlighted the fact that reform efforts should include other standards and norm-setting and code-formulating bodies outside the multilateral system and that those efforts should ensure full and fair representation of developing countries in such bodies, including the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision;

18. *Stresses* that the current international reserve system based on a single national currency contributes to economic imbalances and market instability, takes note of proposals for reforming the current system, including with regard to the functions of expanded special drawing rights, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed study on the feasibility of a more efficient and equitable reserve system, including a stronger role for regional commercial and reserve arrangements, and contingent facilities for balance-of-payments problems;

19. *Recognizes* the important role to be played by increased allocations of special drawing rights in increasing global liquidity, and the potential for expanded special drawing rights to contribute to global stability, equity and economic resilience and in this regard, commits to undertake further examination of the role of enhanced special drawing rights in the expansion of liquidity, stabilization of the reserve system, and the promotion of development, takes note of the approval by the International Monetary Fund of a general special drawing rights allocation of at least 250 billion United States dollars and calls for its implementation and for the urgent ratification of the fourth amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund providing for a special one-time allocation of special drawing rights, as approved by the Fund's Board of Governors in September 1997, and also calls for periodic issuances of special drawing rights;

20. *Encourages*, at the regional level, as appropriate, the establishment and wider use of regional units of account, currency swap agreements and settlement through clearing unions as a possible partial cushion against international currency volatility;

21. *Underlines* the importance of efforts at the national level to increase resilience to financial risk, and stresses in this regard the importance of better assessment of a country's debt burden and its ability to service that debt in both crisis prevention and resolution;

22. *Recognizes* the need for more even-handed and effective surveillance of systemically important countries, international capital flows, and financial markets to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but also on the stability of the system as a whole;

23. *Also recognizes* the negative impacts of excessive short-term capital flows and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the role of capital control measures in mitigating the negative impact of those flows, while taking into account the sovereign rights of States;

24. *Notes with concern* the massive reversal of capital flows to developing countries in the wake of the global financial crisis, coupled with a sharp rise in the cost of external financing, and in this regard, calls on the international financial institutions and other relevant bodies to enhance and expand the provision of low-cost and concessional financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and to ensure debt sustainability;

25. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on this issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

26. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, and underlines the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion;

27. *Calls on* the multilateral and regional and subregional development banks and development funds to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and in this regard, calls on the international community to ensure that multilateral regional and subregional development banks are adequately funded;

28. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".



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Agenda item 53
Sustainable development

Sudan:* draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007 and 63/211 of 19 December 2008 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,¹ in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Noting again with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.



Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Taking note of the fact that the Secretary-General is currently finalizing the mechanism under which the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Fund will operate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/211 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;⁴

2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern* about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

6. *Reaffirms* its decision to establish an Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant, and requests the Secretary-General to continue working towards the hosting and operationalization of the Trust Fund and to promptly finalize the implementation of that decision before the end of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

⁴ A/64/259.

7. *Invites* States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to finalize the mechanism under which the Trust Fund will operate;

8. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".



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Agenda item 53 (a)

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

**Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia,
Fiji, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru,
Nepal, Norway, Palau, Panama, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Uganda, United
Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution**

Agricultural technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/190 of 19 December 2007 on agricultural technology for development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶

Recalling also its resolution 63/235 of 22 December 2008 on agriculture development and food security,

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.H.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.



Noting the previous work done by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, highlighting the thematic focus on agriculture, and applauding its call to increase investments in training, research and development, in particular on sustainable practices and technologies, including agricultural technologies, and to accelerate the transfer and diffusion of such technologies, information, methods and practices to reach all users including farmers, especially women, youth and indigenous people as well as those in remote rural areas,

Acknowledging the work performed by the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, established by the Secretary-General in 2008, and the Comprehensive Framework for Action that it produced, specifically its call for increased investments in agricultural technology especially for smallholder farmers as a means to achieve global food security and poverty reduction,

Recalling the World Summit on Food Security convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009, and stressing the vital role of international cooperation in advancing and implementing agricultural technologies,

Welcoming the commitment by members of the Group of Eight in the Joint Statement on Global Food Security, adopted in L'Aquila, Italy, on 10 July 2009, to mobilize 20 billion United States dollars over three years for sustainable agriculture development,

Reaffirming its commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing the beneficial impact that the adoption of agricultural technologies can have in achieving those goals, including in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, empowering women, and ensuring environmental sustainability,

Concerned by the slow progress so far in achieving the above-mentioned goals, in particular by the fact that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and recognizing the need to intensify the efforts of the international community in its attempt to reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the critical role of women in the agricultural sector and their contribution in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, and underlining further that meaningful progress in agricultural development necessitates a focus on supporting and empowering women,

Acknowledging the role and work of civil society in furthering progress in developing countries and in promoting the use of agricultural technology and the training of smallholder farmers,

Aware of the negative impact that the world financial and economic crisis has on food security and development, specifically in the agricultural sector, as well as of the regression that it could cause in the progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Considering the increasing need to innovate in agriculture and food production in order to respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change, urbanization and globalization, and recognizing that sustainable agricultural

technology can greatly contribute to the adaptation of agriculture to, and to the mitigation of the negative impact of climate change.

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development;⁷

2. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to make greater efforts to develop and share appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies, particularly in and with developing countries, under fair, transparent, and mutually agreed terms, and to support national efforts to foster utilization of local know-how and agricultural technologies, promote agricultural technology research and enable poor rural women, men, and youth to increase sustainable agricultural productivity and enhance food security;

3. *Calls attention* to the crucial role of women in the agricultural sector, and therefore calls upon Member States to promote and support better access of women to agricultural technology information and know-how, equipment, and decision-making forums;

4. *Underlines* the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties that are more resistant to environmental stress, including drought and climate change, including research on conservation agriculture, as well as supporting the establishment of agricultural systems and sustainable management practices that positively contribute also to the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, and ecological balance;

5. *Encourages* Member States, civil society, and public and private institutions to develop partnerships to support financial and market services, including training, capacity-building and extension services to farmers, in particular smallholder farmers, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to make agricultural technologies available and affordable to smallholder farmers;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to include agricultural development as an integral part of their national sustainable development strategies and notes the positive impact that South-South cooperation can have on their implementation, and urges the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve relevant Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among Member States on ways to expand areas for agriculture through technologies that allow soil recovery and agricultural production in pressing environmental circumstances;

8. *Underscores* the instrumental role of agricultural technology in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and therefore calls upon Member States and encourages relevant international bodies to support sustainable agricultural research and development, and in this regard calls for the continued support to the international agricultural research system, including to the International Agricultural Research Centres of the

⁷ A/64/258.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research as well as other relevant international organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 53 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the
Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and
the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

**Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Philippines, Tajikistan,
Thailand, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution**

Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed that the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, would commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, and its resolution 59/228, by which it decided to consider the future arrangements for the review of the implementation of the Decade for Action,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being,

Recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,¹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session,² the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")³ and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session⁴ relating to freshwater,

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex II.

² Resolution S-19/2, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9 (E/1998/29)*.



Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁵ and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 7/22 of 28 March 2008, on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation,⁶

Taking note of the Istanbul Declaration of Heads of State on Water, adopted at the Fifth World Water Forum, held from 16 to 22 March 2009, the Istanbul ministerial statement⁷ and the Istanbul Water Guide, which include numerous recommendations for concrete action to improve water security and water management at all levels; the Message from Beppu, adopted at the first Asia-Pacific Water Forum, held in Beppu, Japan, on 3 and 4 December 2007; and the appeal and recommendations, adopted at the International Conference on Regional Cooperation in Transboundary River Basins, held in Dushanbe from 30 May to 1 June 2005,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and its work on the Hashimoto Action Plan: Compendium of Actions,⁸ a compendium of water-related actions that relevant actors should consider, as appropriate,

Noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille in 2012,

Taking note of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, and the organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and looking forward to their contribution to the mobilization of efforts and resources towards the implementation of the commitments, goals and targets agreed upon in those areas,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁹ and of the first, second and third editions of the World Water Development Report;

2. *Welcomes* the activities related to freshwater undertaken by Member States, the United Nations Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups for the observance of the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, and the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,¹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,² the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁵ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;³

⁵ See resolution 55/2.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II.A.

⁷ A/63/852, annex.

⁸ A/C.2/61/4, annex I.

⁹ A/59/167.

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth and sixteenth sessions and looks forward to the furthering of the activities of the Commission on the thematic cluster of issues on water and sanitation;

5. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 9 of its resolution 59/228, to convene, in the city of Dushanbe, preferably in June 2010, a high-level international conference on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and of the internationally agreed water-related goals;

6. *Also decides* that, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, the midterm comprehensive review should assess the progress made in the implementation of the first half of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and in the implementation of the internationally agreed water-related goals; share best practices and lessons learned; and identify obstacles and constraints encountered and actions and initiatives needed to overcome them;

7. *Further decides* to commence the preparatory process for the midterm comprehensive review during the present session of the General Assembly and, to this end, invites the President of the Assembly to hold intergovernmental consultations, with the participation of all Member States, on the issues related to the conference, and decides that these consultations must be open, inclusive and transparent and that they should lead to the identification of the modalities and the organization of the work of the conference by 22 March 2010;

8. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2010, World Water Day, with the participation of representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil societies and the private sector, on the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and the realization of the internationally agreed water-related goals;

9. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Decade at all levels and emphasizes the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the midterm comprehensive review and to the implementation of and the follow-up to its outcome and, in this context, calls upon Member States to undertake their national reviews on the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and on the realization of the internationally agreed water-related goals, with a particular focus on progress, obstacles, constraints, actions and measures necessary for its further implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the high-level international conference;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions in organizing the activities of the second half of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, taking into account the results of the International Year of Freshwater and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth and sixteenth sessions;

12. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to step up

their efforts to deliver a coordinated response in order to make the Decade a decade of delivering promises through the use of existing resources and voluntary funds;

13. *Notes with interest* the partnership initiatives on water and sanitation undertaken within the framework of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and in the follow-up to the Summit and in accordance with the criteria and guidelines adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session;¹⁰

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the activities planned by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the Decade.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)*.



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Agenda item 53 (a)

**Sustainable development: Implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on
Sustainable Development**

Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, by which it proclaimed 2002 the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002, 58/216 of 23 December 2003, 59/238 of 22 December 2004, 60/198 of 22 December 2005 and 62/196 of 19 December 2007,

Reaffirming chapter 13 of Agenda 21¹ and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex II.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Noting the Bishkek Mountain Platform,³ the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held in Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

Noting also the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, with benefits from the committed support of fifty countries, sixteen intergovernmental organizations and ninety-six organizations from major groups, as an important multi-stakeholder approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting further the conclusions of the global meetings of the members of the Mountain Partnership, held, respectively, in Merano, Italy, in October 2003 and in Cusco, Peru, in October 2004, and the first Andean Meeting of the Andean Initiative, held in San Miguel Tucuman, Argentina, in September 2007,

Noting the outcome of the meeting of the Adelboden Group on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions, which met in Rome from 1 to 3 October 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development;⁴

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world recognize the importance of the sustainable development of mountain regions for poverty eradication, and recognizes the global importance of mountains as the source of most of the Earth's freshwater, as repositories of rich biological diversity and other natural resources, including timber and minerals, as providers of some sources of renewable energy, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage, all of which generate positive, unaccounted economic benefits;

3. *Recognizes* that mountains are highly sensitive indicators of global climate change through phenomena such as modifications of biological diversity, the retreat of mountain glaciers and changes in seasonal runoff that is having an impact on major sources of freshwater in the world, and stresses the need to undertake actions to minimize the negative effects of these phenomena and promote adaptation measures;

4. *Also recognizes* that sustainable mountain development is a key component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many regions of the world;

5. *Stresses* the need for better integration of mountain issues in intergovernmental discussions on climate change, biodiversity loss and combating desertification in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Forum on Forests;

³ A/C.2/57/7, annex.

⁴ A/64/222.

6. *Notes with concern* that there remain key challenges to achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty in mountain regions and protecting mountain ecosystems, and that populations in mountain regions are frequently among the poorest in a given country;
7. *Encourages* Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches in their sustainable development strategies, and to promote integrated approaches to policies related to sustainable development in mountain regions;
8. *Also encourages* Governments to integrate mountain sustainable development in national, regional and global policymaking and development strategies, including through incorporating mountain-specific requirements in sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies;
9. *Notes* that the growing demand for natural resources, including water, the consequences of erosion, deforestation and other forms of watershed degradation, and the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, as well as increasing out-migration, the pressures of industry, transport, tourism, mining, agriculture and the consequences of global climate change and loss of biodiversity are some of the key challenges in fragile mountain ecosystems to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountain regions, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals;
10. *Underlines* the importance of sustainable forest management and the avoidance of deforestation, as well as the restoration of lost and degraded forest ecosystems of mountains, in order to enhance the role of mountains as natural carbon and water regulators;
11. *Notes* that sustainable agriculture in mountain regions is important for the protection of the mountain environment and the promotion of the regional economy;
12. *Recognizes* that climate change heavily impacts on sustainable agriculture in mountain regions, and calls upon Governments, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to devise and implement measures to offset its negative impacts;
13. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in mountain regions, especially those in developing countries, and urges the international community to take concrete steps to support national and regional efforts to ensure the sustainable development of mountains;
14. *Encourages* Governments, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to improve the awareness, preparedness and infrastructure to reduce risks of disasters and to cope with the increasing negative impact of disasters in mountain regions, such as flash floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, as well as landslides, debris flow and earthquakes, and, in that sense, to actively observe the theme of International Mountain Day on 11 December 2009, which is "Disaster Risk Management";
15. *Also encourages* Governments, with the collaboration of the scientific community, mountain communities and intergovernmental organizations, where

appropriate, to study, with a view to promoting sustainable mountain development, the specific concerns of mountain communities, including the effects of global climate change on mountain environments and biological diversity, in order to elaborate and subsequently implement sustainable adaptation strategies to cope with the adverse effects of climate change;

16. *Underlines* the fact that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, including, where required, enabling policies and laws for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national development plans;

17. *Encourages* the further establishment of committees or similar multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national and regional levels, where appropriate, to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable development in mountain regions;

18. *Also encourages* the increased involvement of local authorities, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in particular the rural population, indigenous peoples, civil society and the private sector, in the development and implementation of programmes, land-use planning and land tenure arrangements, and activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

19. *Underlines* the need for improved access to resources, including land, for women in mountain regions as well as the need to strengthen the role of women in mountain regions in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments;

20. *Encourages*, in this regard, Governments and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the gender dimension, including, inter alia, gender disaggregated indicators, in mountain development activities, programmes and projects;

21. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, including in the field of medicine, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy and planning in mountain regions, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

22. *Recalls with satisfaction* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of a programme of work on mountain biological diversity,⁵ the overall purpose of which is the significant reduction of the loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national levels, and its implementation, which aims at making a significant contribution to poverty eradication in mountain regions;

23. *Underscores* the need to take into account relevant articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁶

⁵ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/27.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

24. *Invites* States and other stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity through renewed political commitment and the establishment of appropriate multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms, and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction the collaboration established between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Mountain Partnership and the Mountain Forum to mobilize concerned governments and other stakeholders for more effective cooperation and to assist in building capacity for implementation of the programme of work;

25. *Recognizes* that many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, need to be assisted in the formulation and implementation of national strategies and programmes for sustainable mountain development, through bilateral, multilateral and South-South cooperation, as well as through other forms of collaborative approaches;

26. *Invites* Member States and other relevant organizations to develop and implement mountain-related South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation programmes for the exchange of best practices, information and appropriate environmentally sound technologies;

27. *Notes* that funding for sustainable mountain development has become increasingly important, especially in view of the greater recognition of the global importance of mountains and the high level of extreme poverty, food insecurity and hardship facing mountain communities;

28. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, all relevant United Nations conventions and their funding mechanisms, within their respective mandates, and all relevant stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to consider providing support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions, particularly in developing countries;

29. *Underlines* the importance for sustainable development in mountains of exploring a wide range of funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, increased opportunities for microfinance, including microcredit and microinsurance, small housing loans, savings, education and health accounts, and support for entrepreneurs seeking to develop small- and medium-sized businesses and, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, debt for sustainable development swaps;

30. *Encourages* the further development of sustainable agricultural value chains and the improvement of mountain farmers' and agro-industry enterprises' access to and participation in markets, with the view to substantially increase the income of farmers, in particular smallholder and family farmers;

31. *Emphasizes* that mountainous regions offer diverse opportunities for tourism, and notes that consumer demand is increasingly moving towards responsible and sustainable tourism;

32. *Welcomes* the growing contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and socio-economic benefits to local communities;

33. *Notes* that public awareness needs to be raised with respect to the positive and unaccounted economic benefits that mountains provide not only to

highland communities, but also to a large portion of the world's population living in lowland areas, and underlines the importance of enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activity and of developing innovative means of financing for their protection;

34. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and, in this context, encourages transboundary cooperation approaches, where the States concerned agree to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

35. *Notes with appreciation*, in this context, that the Convention on the Protection of the Alps⁷ promotes constructive new approaches to integrated, sustainable development of the Alps, including through its thematic protocols on spatial planning, mountain farming, conservation of nature and landscape, mountain forests, tourism, soil protection, energy and transport, as well as its Declaration on Population and Culture, its Action Plan on the prevention of and adaptation to climate change in the Alps and its cooperation with other Conventions on the relevant subjects;

36. *Also notes with appreciation* the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians,⁸ adopted and signed by the seven countries of the region to provide a framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy coordination, a platform for joint strategies for sustainable development and a forum for dialogue between all involved stakeholders;

37. *Further notes with appreciation* the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, which promotes transboundary cooperation among eight regional member countries of the Himalaya Hindu Kush region to foster action and change for overcoming mountain peoples' economic, social and physical vulnerability;

38. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the statement of the Adelboden Group in promoting specific policies, appropriate institutions and processes for mountain regions, and the positive, unaccounted economic benefits they provide;

39. *Stresses* the importance of building capacity, strengthening institutions and promoting educational programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and to enhance awareness of challenges to and best practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and in the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

40. *Underlines* the importance of higher education in and for mountain areas, in order to expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in mountain areas in this context recognizes recent and important initiatives at the regional level, such as the creation of three university campuses, in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, and the creation of the Himalayan University Consortium, and encourages similar efforts in other mountain regions around the world;

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1917, No. 32724.

⁸ See www.carpathianconvention.org/text.htm.

41. *Encourages* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for change created by the International Year of Mountains in 2002 and the opportunity provided annually by International Mountain Day on 11 December;

42. *Also encourages* Member States to collect and produce information and to establish databases devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research as well as development programmes and projects, to improve decision-making and planning and to develop long-term monitoring systems on biophysical and socio-economic impacts in order to provide a sound basis for future policy and decision-making taking into account the existing monitoring systems of the Rio Conventions;⁹

43. *Further encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of the relevant chapters of Agenda 21,¹ including chapter 13, and paragraph 42 and other relevant paragraphs of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,² taking into account the efforts of the Inter-Agency Group on Mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations;

44. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Mountain Partnership implemented in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003, invites the international community and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to consider participating actively in the Mountain Partnership to increase its value added, and invites the Partnership secretariat to report on its activities and achievements to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighteenth session in 2010, including in regard to the thematic issues of agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa;

45. *Notes with appreciation* in this context the efforts of the Mountain Partnership to cooperate with existing multilateral instruments relevant to mountains, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁰ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹ the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and mountain-related regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Alps and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians;

46. *Underscores* the need for improved strategic cooperation between the institutions and initiatives dealing with mountain development, such as the

⁹ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and Convention on Biological Diversity.

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Mountain Forum, the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain Research Initiative and the International Mountain Society, and takes note with appreciation of the recent efforts in mainstreaming these organizations for better coordination, cooperation and impact;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under a sub-item, entitled "Sustainable mountain development", of the item entitled "Sustainable development".



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Agenda item 53 (h)

Sustainable development: sustainable mountain development

Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Viet Nam:
draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, by which it proclaimed 2002 the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002, 58/216 of 23 December 2003, 59/238 of 22 December 2004, 60/198 of 22 December 2005 and 62/196 of 19 December 2007,

Reaffirming chapter 13 of Agenda 21¹ and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting the Bishkek Mountain Platform,³ the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held in Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex II.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³ A/C.2/57/7, annex.



Noting also the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, with benefits from the committed support of fifty countries, sixteen intergovernmental organizations and ninety-six organizations from major groups, as an important multi-stakeholder approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting further the conclusions of the global meetings of the members of the Mountain Partnership, held, respectively, in Merano, Italy, in October 2003 and in Cusco, Peru, in October 2004, and the first Andean Meeting of the Andean Initiative, held in San Miguel Tucuman, Argentina, in September 2007,

Noting the outcome of the meeting of the Adelboden Group on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions, which met in Rome from 1 to 3 October 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development;⁴

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world recognize the importance of the sustainable development of mountain regions for poverty eradication, and recognizes the global importance of mountains as the source of most of the Earth's freshwater, as repositories of rich biological diversity and other natural resources, including timber and minerals, as providers of some sources of renewable energy, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage, all of which generate positive, unaccounted economic benefits;

3. *Recognizes* that mountains are highly sensitive indicators of global climate change through phenomena such as modifications of biological diversity, the retreat of mountain glaciers and changes in seasonal runoff that is having an impact on major sources of freshwater in the world, and stresses the need to undertake actions to minimize the negative effects of these phenomena and promote adaptation measures;

4. *Also recognizes* that sustainable mountain development is a key component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many regions of the world;

5. *Stresses* the need for better integration of mountain issues in intergovernmental discussions on climate change, biodiversity loss and combating desertification in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Forum on Forests;

6. *Notes with concern* that there remain key challenges to achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty in mountain regions and protecting mountain ecosystems, and that populations in mountain regions are frequently among the poorest in a given country;

⁴ A/64/222.

7. *Encourages* Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches in their sustainable development strategies, and to promote integrated approaches to policies related to sustainable development in mountain regions;

8. *Also encourages* Governments to integrate mountain sustainable development in national, regional and global policymaking and development strategies, including through incorporating mountain-specific requirements in sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies;

9. *Notes* that the growing demand for natural resources, including water, the consequences of erosion, deforestation and other forms of watershed degradation, and the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, as well as increasing out-migration, the pressures of industry, transport, tourism, mining, agriculture and the consequences of global climate change and loss of biodiversity are some of the key challenges in fragile mountain ecosystems to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountain regions, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Underlines* the importance of sustainable forest management and the avoidance of deforestation, as well as the restoration of lost and degraded forest ecosystems of mountains, in order to enhance the role of mountains as natural carbon and water regulators;

11. *Notes* that sustainable agriculture in mountain regions is important for the protection of the mountain environment and the promotion of the regional economy;

12. *Recognizes* that climate change heavily impacts on sustainable agriculture in mountain regions, and calls upon Governments, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to devise and implement measures to offset its negative impacts;

13. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in mountain regions, especially those in developing countries, and urges the international community to take concrete steps to support national and regional efforts to ensure the sustainable development of mountains;

14. *Encourages* Governments, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to improve the awareness, preparedness and infrastructure to reduce risks of disasters and to cope with the increasing negative impact of disasters in mountain regions, such as flash floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, as well as landslides, debris flow and earthquakes, and, in that sense, to actively observe the theme of International Mountain Day on 11 December 2009, which is "Disaster Risk Management";

15. *Also encourages* Governments, with the collaboration of the scientific community, mountain communities and intergovernmental organizations, where appropriate, to study, with a view to promoting sustainable mountain development, the specific concerns of mountain communities, including the effects of global climate change on mountain environments and biological diversity, in order to elaborate and subsequently implement sustainable adaptation strategies to cope with the adverse effects of climate change;

16. *Underlines* the fact that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, including, where required, enabling policies and laws for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national development plans;

17. *Encourages* the further establishment of committees or similar multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national and regional levels, where appropriate, to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable development in mountain regions;

18. *Also encourages* the increased involvement of local authorities, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in particular the rural population, indigenous peoples, civil society and the private sector, in the development and implementation of programmes, land-use planning and land tenure arrangements, and activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

19. *Underlines* the need for improved access to resources, including land, for women in mountain regions as well as the need to strengthen the role of women in mountain regions in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments;

20. *Encourages*, in this regard, Governments and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the gender dimension, including, *inter alia*, gender disaggregated indicators, in mountain development activities, programmes and projects;

21. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, including in the field of medicine, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy and planning in mountain regions, and *underlines* the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

22. *Recalls with satisfaction* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of a programme of work on mountain biological diversity,⁵ the overall purpose of which is the significant reduction of the loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national levels, and its implementation, which aims at making a significant contribution to poverty eradication in mountain regions;

23. *Underscores* the need to take into account relevant articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁶

24. *Invites* States and other stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity through renewed political commitment and the establishment of appropriate multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms, and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction the collaboration established between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological

⁵ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/27.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Diversity, the Mountain Partnership and the Mountain Forum to mobilize concerned governments and other stakeholders for more effective cooperation and to assist in building capacity for implementation of the programme of work;

25. *Recognizes* that many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, need to be assisted in the formulation and implementation of national strategies and programmes for sustainable mountain development, through bilateral, multilateral and South-South cooperation, as well as through other forms of collaborative approaches;

26. *Invites* Member States and other relevant organizations to develop and implement mountain-related South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation programmes for the exchange of best practices, information and appropriate environmentally sound technologies;

27. *Notes* that funding for sustainable mountain development has become increasingly important, especially in view of the greater recognition of the global importance of mountains and the high level of extreme poverty, food insecurity and hardship facing mountain communities;

28. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, all relevant United Nations conventions and their funding mechanisms, within their respective mandates, and all relevant stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to consider providing support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions, particularly in developing countries;

29. *Underlines* the importance for sustainable development in mountains of exploring a wide range of funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, increased opportunities for microfinance, including microcredit and microinsurance, small housing loans, savings, education and health accounts, and support for entrepreneurs seeking to develop small- and medium-sized businesses and, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, debt for sustainable development swaps;

30. *Encourages* the further development of sustainable agricultural value chains and the improvement of mountain farmers' and agro-industry enterprises' access to and participation in markets, with the view to substantially increase the income of farmers, in particular smallholder and family farmers;

31. *Emphasizes* that mountainous regions offer diverse opportunities for tourism, and notes that consumer demand is increasingly moving towards responsible and sustainable tourism;

32. *Welcomes* the growing contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and socio-economic benefits to local communities;

33. *Notes* that public awareness needs to be raised with respect to the positive and unaccounted economic benefits that mountains provide not only to highland communities, but also to a large portion of the world's population living in lowland areas, and underlines the importance of enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activity and of developing innovative means of financing for their protection;

34. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and, in this context, encourages transboundary cooperation approaches, where the States concerned agree to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

35. *Notes with appreciation*, in this context, that the Convention on the Protection of the Alps⁷ promotes constructive new approaches to integrated, sustainable development of the Alps, including through its thematic protocols on spatial planning, mountain farming, conservation of nature and landscape, mountain forests, tourism, soil protection, energy and transport, as well as its Declaration on Population and Culture, its Action Plan on the prevention of and adaptation to climate change in the Alps and its cooperation with other Conventions on the relevant subjects;

36. *Also notes with appreciation* the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians,⁸ adopted and signed by the seven countries of the region to provide a framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy coordination, a platform for joint strategies for sustainable development and a forum for dialogue between all involved stakeholders;

37. *Further notes with appreciation* the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, which promotes transboundary cooperation among eight regional member countries of the Himalaya Hindu Kush region to foster action and change for overcoming mountain peoples' economic, social and physical vulnerability;

38. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the statement of the Adelboden Group in promoting specific policies, appropriate institutions and processes for mountain regions, and the positive, unaccounted economic benefits they provide;

39. *Stresses* the importance of building capacity, strengthening institutions and promoting educational programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and to enhance awareness of challenges to and best practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and in the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

40. *Underlines* the importance of higher education in and for mountain areas, in order to expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in mountain areas in this context recognizes recent and important initiatives at the regional level, such as the creation of three university campuses, in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, and the creation of the Himalayan University Consortium, and encourages similar efforts in other mountain regions around the world;

41. *Encourages* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for change created by the International Year of Mountains in 2002 and the opportunity provided annually by International Mountain Day on 11 December;

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1917, No. 32724.

⁸ See www.carpathianconvention.org/text.htm.

42. *Also encourages* Member States to collect and produce information and to establish databases devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research as well as development programmes and projects, to improve decision-making and planning and to develop long-term monitoring systems on biophysical and socio-economic impacts in order to provide a sound basis for future policy and decision-making taking into account the existing monitoring systems of the Rio Conventions;⁹

43. *Further encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of the relevant chapters of Agenda 21,¹ including chapter 13, and paragraph 42 and other relevant paragraphs of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,² taking into account the efforts of the Inter-Agency Group on Mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations;

44. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Mountain Partnership implemented in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003, invites the international community and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to consider participating actively in the Mountain Partnership to increase its value added, and invites the Partnership secretariat to report on its activities and achievements to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighteenth session in 2010, including in regard to the thematic issues of agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa;

45. *Notes with appreciation* in this context the efforts of the Mountain Partnership to cooperate with existing multilateral instruments relevant to mountains, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁰ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹ the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and mountain-related regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Alps and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians;

46. *Underscores* the need for improved strategic cooperation between the institutions and initiatives dealing with mountain development, such as the Mountain Forum, the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain Research Initiative and the International Mountain Society, and takes note with appreciation of the recent efforts in mainstreaming these organizations for better coordination, cooperation and impact;

⁹ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and Convention on Biological Diversity.

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under a sub-item, entitled "Sustainable mountain development", of the item entitled "Sustainable development".



General Assembly

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Second Committee

Agenda item 53 (h)

Sustainable development: sustainable mountain development

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, by which it proclaimed 2002 the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002, 58/216 of 23 December 2003, 59/238 of 22 December 2004, 60/198 of 22 December 2005 and 62/196 of 19 December 2007,

Reaffirming chapter 13 of Agenda 21¹ and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Noting the Bishkek Mountain Platform,³ the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held in Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

Noting also the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, with benefits from the committed support of fifty countries, sixteen intergovernmental organizations and ninety-six organizations from major groups, as an important multi-stakeholder approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting further the conclusions of the global meetings of the members of the Mountain Partnership, held, respectively, in Merano, Italy, in October 2003 and in Cusco, Peru, in October 2004, and the first Andean Meeting of the Andean Initiative, held in San Miguel Tucuman, Argentina, in September 2007,

Noting the outcome of the meeting of the Adelboden Group on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions, which met in Rome from 1 to 3 October 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development;⁴

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world recognize the importance of the sustainable development of mountain regions for poverty eradication, and recognizes the global importance of mountains as the source of most of the Earth's freshwater, as repositories of rich biological diversity and other natural resources, including timber and minerals, as providers of some sources of renewable energy, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage, all of which generate positive, unaccounted economic benefits;

3. *Recognizes* that mountains provide indications of climate change through phenomena such as modifications of biological diversity, the retreat of mountain glaciers and changes in seasonal runoff that are having an impact on major sources of freshwater in the world, and stresses the need to undertake actions to minimize the negative effects of these phenomena and promote adaptation measures;

4. *Also recognizes* that sustainable mountain development is a key component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many regions of the world;

5. *Encourages* greater consideration of sustainable mountain development issues in intergovernmental discussions on climate change, biodiversity loss and combating desertification in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁵ the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁶ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries

³ A/C.2/57/7, annex.

⁴ A/64/222.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa⁷ and the United Nations Forum on Forests;

6. *Notes with concern* that there remain key challenges to achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty in mountain regions and protecting mountain ecosystems, and that populations in mountain regions are frequently among the poorest in a given country;

7. *Encourages* Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches in their sustainable development strategies, and to promote integrated approaches to policies related to sustainable development in mountain regions;

8. *Also encourages* Governments to integrate mountain sustainable development in national, regional and global policymaking and development strategies, including through incorporating mountain-specific requirements in sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies;

9. *Notes* that the growing demand for natural resources, including water, the consequences of erosion, deforestation and watershed degradation, the frequency and scale of natural disasters, as well as increasing out-migration, the pressures of industry, transport, tourism, mining and agriculture and the consequences of climate change and loss of biodiversity are some of the key challenges in fragile mountain ecosystems to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountain regions, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Underlines* the importance of sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation and the restoration of lost and degraded forest ecosystems of mountains in order to enhance the role of mountains as natural carbon and water regulators;

11. *Notes* that sustainable agriculture in mountain regions is important for the protection of the mountain environment and the promotion of the regional economy;

12. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in mountain regions, especially those in developing countries, and urges the international community to take concrete steps to support national and regional efforts to ensure the sustainable development of mountains;

13. *Encourages* Governments, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to improve the awareness, preparedness and infrastructure to reduce risks of disasters and to cope with the increasing adverse impact of disasters in mountain regions, such as flash floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, as well as landslides, debris flow and earthquakes and, in this regard, to take advantage of opportunities provided by International Mountain Day on 11 December 2009, which is dedicated to disaster risk management;

14. *Calls upon* Governments, with the collaboration of the scientific community, mountain communities and intergovernmental organizations, where appropriate, to study, with a view to promoting sustainable mountain development,

⁷ Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

the specific concerns of mountain communities, including the adverse impact of climate change on mountain environments and biological diversity, in order to elaborate sustainable adaptation strategies and subsequently implement adequate measures to cope with the adverse effects of climate change;

15. *Underlines* the fact that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, including, where required, enabling policies and laws for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national development plans;

16. *Encourages* the further establishment of committees or similar multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national and regional levels, where appropriate, to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable development in mountain regions;

17. *Also encourages* the increased involvement of local authorities, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in particular the rural population, indigenous peoples, civil society and the private sector, in the development and implementation of programmes, land-use planning and land tenure arrangements, and activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

18. *Underlines* the need for improved access to resources, including land, for women in mountain regions as well as the need to strengthen the role of women in mountain regions in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments;

19. *Encourages*, in this regard, Governments and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the gender dimension, including, inter alia, gender-disaggregated indicators, in mountain development activities, programmes and projects;

20. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, including in the field of medicine, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy and planning in mountain regions, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

21. *Underscores* the need to take into account relevant articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁶

22. *Recalls with satisfaction* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of a programme of work on mountain biological diversity,⁸ the overall purpose of which is the significant reduction of the loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national levels, and its implementation, which aims at making a significant contribution to poverty eradication in mountain regions;

23. *Invites* States and other stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity through renewed political

⁶ UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex, decision VII/27, annex.

commitment and the establishment of appropriate multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms and in this regard notes with satisfaction the collaboration established between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Mountain Partnership and the Mountain Forum to mobilize concerned Governments and other stakeholders for more effective cooperation and to assist in building capacity for implementation of the programme of work;

24. *Recognizes* that many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, need to be assisted in the formulation and implementation of national strategies and programmes for sustainable mountain development, through bilateral, multilateral and South-South cooperation, as well as through other forms of collaborative approaches;

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of exchange of best practices, information and appropriate environmentally sound technologies for sustainable mountain development, and encourages Member States and other relevant organizations in this regard;

26. *Notes* that funding for sustainable mountain development has become increasingly important, especially in view of the greater recognition of the global importance of mountains and the high level of extreme poverty, food insecurity and hardship facing mountain communities;

27. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, all relevant United Nations conventions and their funding mechanisms, within their respective mandates, and all relevant stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to consider providing support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions, particularly in developing countries;

28. *Underlines* the importance for sustainable development in mountains of exploring a wide range of funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, increased opportunities for microfinance, including microcredit and microinsurance, small housing loans, savings, education and health accounts, and support for entrepreneurs seeking to develop small- and medium-sized businesses and, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, debt for sustainable development swaps;

29. *Encourages* the further development of sustainable agricultural value chains and the improvement of mountain farmers' and agro-industry enterprises' access to and participation in markets, with a view to substantially increasing the income of farmers, in particular smallholders and family farmers;

30. *Welcomes* the growing contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and socio-economic benefits to local communities and the fact that consumer demand is increasingly moving towards responsible and sustainable tourism;

31. *Notes* that public awareness needs to be raised with respect to the positive and unaccounted economic benefits that mountains provide not only to highland communities, but also to a large portion of the world's population living in lowland areas, and underlines the importance of enhancing the sustainability of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and

economic activity and of developing innovative means of financing for their protection;

32. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and in this context encourages transboundary cooperation approaches, where the States concerned agree, to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

33. *Notes with appreciation*, in this context, that the Convention on the Protection of the Alps⁹ promotes constructive new approaches to the integrated, sustainable development of the Alps, including through its thematic protocols on spatial planning, mountain farming, conservation of nature and landscape, mountain forests, tourism, soil protection, energy and transport, as well as the Declaration on Population and Culture, the Action Plan on Climate Change in the Alps, cooperation with other convention bodies on relevant subjects and activities in the context of the Mountain Partnership;

34. *Also notes with appreciation* the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians,¹⁰ adopted and signed by the seven countries of the region to provide a framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy coordination, a platform for joint strategies for sustainable development and a forum for dialogue between all involved stakeholders;

35. *Further notes with appreciation* the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, which promotes transboundary cooperation among eight regional member countries of the Himalaya Hindu Kush region to foster action and change for overcoming mountain peoples' economic, social and physical vulnerability;

36. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the statement of the Adelboden Group in promoting specific policies, appropriate institutions and processes for mountain regions, and the positive, unaccounted economic benefits they provide;

37. *Stresses* the importance of building capacity, strengthening institutions and promoting educational programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and to enhance awareness of challenges to and best practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and in the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

38. *Underlines* the importance of higher education in and for mountain areas in order to expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in mountain areas, and in this context recognizes recent and important initiatives at the regional level, such as the creation of three university campuses, in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and the creation of the Himalayan University Consortium, and encourages similar efforts in other mountain regions around the world;

39. *Encourages* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1917, No. 32724.

¹⁰ Available from www.carpathianconvention.org/text/htm.

change created by the International Year of Mountains in 2002 and the opportunity provided annually by International Mountain Day on 11 December;

40. *Also encourages* Member States to collect and produce information and to establish monitoring systems on biophysical and socio-economic data devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary research programmes and projects and to improve decision-making and planning;

41. *Further encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of the relevant chapters of Agenda 21,¹ including chapter 13, and paragraph 42 and other relevant paragraphs of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,² taking into account the efforts of the Inter-Agency Group on Mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations;

42. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Mountain Partnership implemented in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003, invites the international community and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to consider participating actively in the Mountain Partnership to increase its value added, and invites the Partnership secretariat to report on its activities and achievements to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighteenth session, in 2010, including in regard to the thematic issues of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

43. *Notes with appreciation* in this context the efforts of the Mountain Partnership to cooperate with existing multilateral instruments relevant to mountains, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁶ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁷ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁸ the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and mountain-related regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Alps⁹ and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians;¹⁰

44. *Takes note with appreciation* of the ongoing efforts to improve strategic cooperation among the institutions and initiatives dealing with mountain development, such as the Mountain Forum, the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain Research Initiative and the International Mountain Society;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".



General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 53
Sustainable development

Bolivia:* draft resolution

Harmony with Mother Earth

The General Assembly,

Expressing concern at the documented environmental degradation and the widespread changes resulting from human activity,

Recalling the 1982 World Charter for Nature,¹

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²

Reaffirming also Agenda 21³ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁶

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷

Reaffirming its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, on the designation of International Mother Earth Day,

Convinced that humanity can and must live in harmony with nature,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ Resolution 37/7, annex.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03/II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.



1. *Invites* Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and international, regional and subregional organizations to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the scope and content of a possible declaration of ethical principles and values for living in harmony with Mother Earth;
 2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the views and comments received in relation to the present resolution;
 3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session an item entitled "Harmony with Mother Earth" for consideration by the Second Committee.
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Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Harmony with Mother Earth

The General Assembly,

Expressing concern at the documented environmental degradation and the widespread changes resulting from human activity,

Recalling the 1982 World Charter for Nature,¹

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²

Reaffirming also Agenda 21³ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁶

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷

Reaffirming its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, on the designation of International Mother Earth Day,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

¹ Resolution 37/7, annex.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.18 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.



Convinced that humanity can and must live in harmony with nature,

1. *Invites* Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and international, regional and subregional organizations to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the scope and content of a possible declaration of ethical principles and values for living in harmony with Mother Earth;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the views and comments received in relation to the present resolution;
3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session an item entitled "Harmony with Mother Earth" for consideration by the Second Committee.



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Agenda item 53
Sustainable development

Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Harmony with Mother Earth

The General Assembly,

Expressing concern at the documented environmental degradation and the widespread changes resulting from human activity,

Recalling the 1982 World Charter for Nature,¹

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²

Reaffirming also Agenda 21³ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁶

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷

Reaffirming its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, on the designation of International Mother Earth Day,

¹ Second session for technical regions.

² Resolution 47/7, annex.

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992), vol. I, *Resolution adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

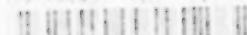
⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁶ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development* (Johannesburg, 26-28 August-4 September 2002) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.D.13.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁷ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁸ See resolution 64/1.



Convinced that humanity can and must live in harmony with nature;

1. *Invites* Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and international, regional and subregional organizations to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the scope and content of a possible declaration of ethical principles and values for living in harmony with Mother Earth;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the views and comments received in relation to the present resolution;
3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session an item entitled "Harmony with Mother Earth" for consideration by the Second Committee.

**General Assembly**

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5 November 2009

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Sixty-fourth session**Second Committee**

Agenda item 53 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on
Sustainable Development**

Sudan:* draft resolution

**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further
Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World
Summit on Sustainable Development**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, 62/189 of 19 December 2007 and 63/212 of 19 December 2008, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.



Conference on Financing for Development⁶ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁷

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁸

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,⁹

Reiterating that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, and reaffirming the continuing need to ensure a balance among economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

Noting that challenges remain in achieving the goals of the three pillars of sustainable development, particularly in the context of the current global crises, and convinced of the urgency of the challenges being faced and of the need for a bold, determined and innovative response to those crises, namely, one that protects the development gains of the past decades and accelerates progress towards sustainable development,

Welcoming the proposal to convene a world summit on sustainable development in Brazil in 2012,

Recalling the adoption of the Commission multi-year programme of work designed to contribute to advancing the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation at all levels,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development,

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.H.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁸ See resolution 60/1.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)*, chap. I.

commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁰

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Welcoming the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission in respect of the thematic cluster of issues on Africa, agriculture, drought and desertification, land and rural development,¹¹ and reaffirming the need to implement the decisions and commitments contained therein,

Recalling that the thematic clusters of issues for consideration at the Commission's eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, namely, on transport, chemicals, waste management and mining, and on a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, respectively, are interlinked and should be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues including means of implementation, as identified at the eleventh session of the Commission,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²
2. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;⁵
3. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and

¹⁰ See resolution 55/2.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9 (E/2009/29)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹² A/64/275.

follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

4. *Calls for the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;*

5. *Reiterates that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;*

6. *Encourages countries to present, on a voluntary basis, in particular at the Commission's review sessions, national reports focusing on concrete progress in implementation, including achievements, constraints, challenges and opportunities;*

7. *Emphasizes the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;*

8. *Encourages Governments to participate at the appropriate level with representatives, including ministers, from the relevant departments and organizations working in the areas of transport, chemicals, waste management and mining and the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as finance, in the eighteenth session of the Commission;*

9. *Recalls the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;¹³*

10. *Invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of representatives from the developing countries in the eighteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;*

11. *Reaffirms the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21,² including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries;*

12. *Also reaffirms the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;*

13. *Requests the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the eighteenth session of the Commission and its Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate accountability and responsibility with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;*

14. *Reaffirms the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability as envisaged by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;*

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)*, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, para. 2 (j).

15. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

16. *Encourages* contributions by the regional implementation meetings and other regional events to the Commission at its eighteenth session;

17. *Reiterates the invitation* to the relevant specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the secretariats of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,¹⁴ the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,¹⁵ and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,¹⁶ and other relevant organizations dealing with chemicals, United Nations funds and programmes, the Global Environment Facility and international and regional financial and trade institutions, as well as the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,¹⁷ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁸ and the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁹ (the "Rio conventions") and other relevant bodies, to actively participate, within their mandates, in the work of the Commission at its eighteenth session;

18. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21¹ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reporting to the Commission at its eighteenth session, on the basis of appropriate inputs from all levels, to submit thematic reports on each of the five issues contained in the thematic cluster of issues on transport, chemicals, waste management and mining and the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account their interlinkages, while addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation identified by the Commission at its eleventh session, and also takes into account the relevant provisions of paragraphs 10, 14 and 15 of draft resolution I of the eleventh session of the Commission² as well as the overview of progress towards sustainable development; a review of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

20. *Decides* to organize, in 2012, a World Summit for the Follow-up on Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and, in this regard, accepts with gratitude the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host this Summit; and also decides:

(a) That the Summit shall focus on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including other relevant sustainable development issues, in order to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development;

(b) That the focus of the Summit, including its preparatory process, should ensure a balance among economic development, social development and environmental protection, as these are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;

(c) That, to this effect, it is important that there be early and effective preparations at the local, national, regional, and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs;

(d) To invite relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to participate fully in the twenty-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Preparatory Committee for the Summit, in order to reflect their experiences and the lessons learned and to provide ideas and proposals;

(e) To encourage effective contributions from, and the active participation of, all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as its established practices related to the participation and engagement of major groups;

(f) That the Commission on Sustainable Development shall meet as the open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Summit and that its first meeting will be held for five days in 2010 immediately after the consideration by the Commission of the thematic cluster of issues for its eighteenth session, as part of the session, and that the Commission, acting as the Preparatory Committee, shall provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as other participants in the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995, in further discussions on the preparatory process, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a preliminary report in this regard;

(g) To request the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparations for the Summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, taking into account preliminary discussions at the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee;

(h) That the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the Preparatory Committee, shall hold its second meeting, of five days' duration, in 2011 immediately after the consideration by the Commission of the thematic cluster of issues for its nineteenth session, as part of the session, and shall provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as other participants in the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 and 1995/201;

(i) That the Commission on Sustainable Development shall postpone its 2012-2013 cycle on forests, biodiversity, biotechnology, tourism and mountains for one year, to 2013-2014, and that the Commission, acting as the Preparatory Committee, shall hold its third and final meeting, at the ministerial level, in 2012, immediately preceding the Summit, and shall provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as other participants in the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 and 1995/201;

(j) That the regional implementation meetings shall be converted into regional preparatory meetings for the Summit and also decides to encourage the organization of these meetings at the ministerial level;

(k) To urge international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to support the preparations for the Summit through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and in the Summit itself;

(l) To encourage voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and in the Summit itself;

21. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.



General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee

Agenda item 50

**Information and communication technologies
for development**

Sudan:* draft resolution

Information and communication technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006 and 62/182 of 19 December 2007, Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/3 of 18 July 2008, 63/202 of 19 December 2008 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions, and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹ will further enrich the information society,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,² as endorsed by the General Assembly,³ and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. I and corrigendum *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

² See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

³ See resolution 59/220.



Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,⁴ and endorsed by the General Assembly.⁵

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶

Taking note of the 2009 report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels,⁷

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing annually the ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the World Summit to promote a dynamic business environment for the information and communication technologies sector worldwide,

Stressing the need to reduce the digital divide and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, are available to all,

Recognizing the importance of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum in the discussion of public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet,

Recalling paragraphs 69 and 71 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society on 18 November 2005,⁸ on the process of enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,

Recalling also the first to fourth meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens from 30 October to 2 November 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 12 to 15 November 2007, in Hyderabad, India, from 3 to 6 December 2008, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009, respectively, and welcoming the convening of the fifth meeting of the Forum in Vilnius in 2010,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communication technologies infrastructure across Africa, the first and second Summits of Connect Africa, held in Kigali on 29 and 30 October 2007 and in Cairo on 14 May 2008, an initiative aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment, of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the information Society, while

⁴ See A/60/687.

⁵ See resolution 60/252.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

⁷ A/64/64-L/2009/10.

at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development.

Noting the contribution of the Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Noting also the intersessional meeting of the Commission, held in Santiago from 12 to 14 November 2008, and the twelfth session of the Commission, held in Geneva from 25 to 29 May 2009,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/7 of 24 July 2009 on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Stressing that, for the majority of the poor, the developmental promise of science and technology, including information and communication technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizing the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communication technologies, to bridge the digital divide,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communication technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster economic growth, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, particularly developing countries, into the global economy;

2. *Stresses* the important role of Governments in the design of public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities through, inter alia, making effective use of information and communication technologies, on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts;

3. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communication technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and South-South cooperation;

4. *Also recognizes* that information and communication technologies present new opportunities and challenges, and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. *Further recognizes* the immense potential that information and communication technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socio-economic activity;

6. *Acknowledges* that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divide, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to the new technologies, especially information and communication technologies for development;

7. *Recalls* the improvements and innovations in financing mechanisms, including the creation of a voluntary Digital Solidarity Fund, as mentioned in the Geneva Declaration of Principles,² and, in this regard, invites voluntary contributions to its financing;

8. *Recognizes* that South-South cooperation, particularly through triangular cooperation, can be a useful tool to promote the development of information and communication technologies;

9. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva³ and Tunis⁴ phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms, in a joint effort and dialogue with developing and least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communication technologies sector;

10. *Also encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the need for resources in this regard;

11. *Recognizes* the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in that regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its effort to promote the use of information and communication technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010, on the basis of consultations with all relevant organizations, a specific report containing recommendations on how the process towards enhanced cooperation should be pursued;

13. *Invites* Member States to support the meaningful participation of stakeholders from developing countries in the preparatory meetings of the Internet Governance Forum and in the Forum itself in 2009 and 2010, and to consider contributing to the multi-stakeholder trust fund created for the Forum, as appropriate;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider providing from the regular budget the necessary support to ensure the sustainability of the core activities and operations of the secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum, in order to carry out its programme of activities in accordance with its mandate;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, during its thirteenth session, which will take place in May 2010, to organize a discussion with the Heads of the relevant United Nations entities involved in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes, with a

view to preparing a review by the Commission of the five-year progress made towards implementation of those outcomes, including modalities of implementation and follow-up, and encourages all relevant United Nations agencies, including the regional commission and action-line facilitators, to contribute to this effort.

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the review of the five-year progress made towards implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes.



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Sixty-fourth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 60

Agricultural development and food security

Sudan:* draft resolution

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the establishment of the agenda item and the discussions that have been undertaken on agriculture development and food security in the General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶ the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁷ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁸

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.

⁸ Resolution 63/239, annex.



Reaffirming the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁹ to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Recalling the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,¹⁰ the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,¹¹ including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Recognizing that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are therefore essential to achieving enhanced food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way.

Concerned that the number of people living in hunger is increasing and that global food security is facing the greatest challenge in modern history, affecting more than one billion people in the world, mostly in developing countries,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities,

Taking note, in this regard, of the recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,¹² including the recommendations on international measures, actions and commitments.

Recognizing that addressing the multifaceted causes of food insecurity requires a comprehensive approach and the adoption of lasting political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions, involving all stakeholders,

Recognizing also the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries, and the need to ensure that trade is supportive of agriculture through greater market access and the elimination of trade-distorting subsidies,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at the national, regional and international level to address food security and agriculture development as an integral part of the international development agenda,

Recognizing the need to strengthen multilateral coordination for food security, including enhancing the coherence, coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of

⁹ See resolution 55/2.

¹⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

¹² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, Rome, 22-27 November 2004* (CL 127/REP), appendix D; see also E/CN.4/2005/131, annex.

policies and actions taken to address food security by all actors at all levels of the food chain, building on existing structures,

Recognizing also, in this regard, that a reformed Committee on World Food Security is the central United Nations political platform dealing with food security and nutrition,

Remaining deeply concerned at the high volatility of global food prices, including in basic food commodities, owing to, inter alia, structural and systemic problems,

Remaining deeply concerned about the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, climate change and the ongoing food crisis on agricultural development and food security, in particular in developing countries, and reiterating that the multiple and complex causes require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

Remaining concerned that volatile food prices and the global multidimensional crises pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015 as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

Taking note with appreciation of the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security,

Noting the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis,

Welcoming the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,

Taking note of the final Declaration adopted at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Porto Alegre, Brazil, on 10 March 2006,¹³

Emphasizing that the United Nations can play an effective role in building a global consensus in addressing agricultural development and food security,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security;¹⁴

¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 7-10 March 2006* (C 2006/REP), appendix G.

¹⁴ A/64/221

11. *Calls for actions* at the national, regional and international levels to intensify public and private investment in the agriculture sector, including through public-private partnerships;
12. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, and particularly their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;
13. *Underscores* the importance of support for agriculture research, and calls for continued support for international agricultural research systems, especially for increasing productivity and sustainable agriculture in food crops, including through the international research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as other relevant international research organizations;
14. *Recognizes* that appropriate, affordable and sustainable agriculture technology can play an important role in helping developing countries eradicate poverty and hunger and achieving global food security, and calls upon the international community to make greater efforts to promote the development and transfer of appropriate technologies and know-how to developing countries;
15. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening North-South as well as South-South and triangular cooperation, and enhancing support from the United Nations development system in promoting cooperation in agriculture development and food security;
16. *Encourages* the international community to intensify its support for developing countries' efforts to establish and strengthen national social safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash for work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes;
17. *Underlines* that a rules-based international trading system that is universal, open, undistorted, non-discriminatory, equitable and fair, especially in agriculture products, will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholders and women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets;
18. *Expresses concern* that despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency of and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion to the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented outcome;
19. *Recognizes* that greater international market access is also critical, that there is still a long way to go to achieve the sort of pro-development trade policies which are meant to be the outcome of the Doha Development Round, that further progress is urgently needed in opening agricultural markets, notably the markets of developed countries to the agricultural exports of developing ones, and in reducing trade-distorting subsidies, and that all countries need to be cognizant of and seek to address the particular market access needs and concerns of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States;

20. *Calls for* the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries, and urges the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of trade negotiations;

21. *Recognizes* the need for Africa to embark on a green revolution to help boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, and welcomes the fact that strong leadership has been taken by African countries to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security through initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide an effective framework for ensuring that resources are targeted to a country's plans and priorities, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

22. *Notes* the adoption of the Windhoek High-level Ministerial Declaration on African Agriculture in the Twenty-first Century: Meeting the Challenges, Making a Sustainable Green Revolution, on 10 February 2009,¹⁵ and the holding of the Presidential Summit on Sovereignty and Food Security: Foods for Life in Managua on 7 May 2008;

23. *Reaffirms* its commitments to promote and protect, without discrimination, the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international human rights obligations and, taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous communities have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face for the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

24. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies in their efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and acknowledges national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food security and agricultural development, such as the food security fund of some Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Latin American and the Caribbean without Hunger Initiative, the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security, adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009, the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Food Security Reserve, and the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

25. *Underscores* the importance of the initiatives and commitments undertaken by the international community to enhance development of the

¹⁵ See A/63/740, annex.

agricultural sector and food security in developing countries, and of their full realization and implementation in a timely and reliable manner.

26. *Takes note* of the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to scale up actions and to act with urgency to achieve sustainable global food security,¹⁶ and calls for the timely realization of the commitment to increase aid to agriculture and food security by 20 billion dollars over three years;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-fifth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution.

¹⁶ See A/63/927-S/2009/358, annex.